

New Advertisements.

Success to Agriculture—J. G. Parker.
Important to Everybody—A. T. Parker.
Card—W. Armstrong.
Auction Sale—W. H. May.
Strayed—David Fountain.
Late Letter—Newmarket.

Money Received.

On the New Era, during the week ending July 2nd, 1857.
Elijah Peck 7s 6d, —Sikes 3s 9d, D. Soles 3s 9d, Levi Hancock 7s 6d, J. Fleury 5s, S. Webster 3s 9d, W. Javel 7s 6d, D. Jewell 1s 10d, J. Irwin Esq., 7s 6d, S. Willitt 5s, T. L. Smith 2s 6d.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday June 3rd, 1857.

General Summary.

By the General Farmer, for July, published at Rochester, N. Y., by Mr. Joseph Harris, has been received, and contains articles on agriculture, horticulture, receipts, &c., and also several illustrations. Terms, 50cts. per annum.

The Holland Landing Races commenced on Monday next, the 6th inst. We understand a number of competitors have been training their horses daily during the past two or three weeks.

By referring to our advertising columns it will be observed that Dr. Bentley has removed to the premises lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Cawthra, where he keeps constantly on hand every description of goods required for the country trade.

Mount Albert Division S. of T. Soiree, takes place to-morrow, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon. Tea will be served at 1 o'clock p. m. Among the speakers we observe the names of Joseph Hartman, Esq., M. P., and Joseph Gould, Esq., M. P.

We have heard many farmers complain that the season is likely to be altogether too wet, for the fall wheat crop, in this section of country. The straw is growing very rank, and hence the probability of rust. However, a great deal depends upon the state of the weather for the next three weeks. Grass and Potatoes are likely to prove abundant crops.

BRITISH WORKMAN.—This is the title of a pictorial Monthly, issued at 5 and 14, Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, London, England, at 2s sterling per annum; or four copies will be sent, post free, for \$1, currency. This Journal we cannot too highly recommend—and is particularly adapted to the requirements of the artisan and mechanic.

The attention of the farming community is particularly directed to an advertisement from Mr. J. W. Collins, regarding Mowing and Reaping Machines. We have had the pleasure of making a personal examination of the machines Mr. Collins has on hand, and must say they appear to be constructed for service.

CANADIAN MUSICAL REVIEW.—This is the title of a neat monthly Journal, published in Toronto, and is devoted to the discussion of Musical matters—theoretical, practical and social. We hope the music-loving public will render the proprietor that assistance and encouragement the work deserves. Terms, \$1 in advance: names forwarded by letter to the Editor of the Canadian Musical Review, Toronto, C. W., will receive prompt attention.

The Municipal Council of King meets at Lloyd's, on Monday, the 13th inst. At the last meeting of the above Council, Mr. Thos. Renton was appointed Collector for the North part of the Township, and Mr. Hy. Smellor for the south. At the next meeting it is expected that the Council will dispose of the Clergy Reserve moneys now in the hands of the Treasurer of that Township.

We are indebted to the enterprising firm of Messrs. Wolfe & Raper, Commission Agents, Collingwood, for a very fine Salmon Trout, taken in Lake Huron. The parties residing along the line of the Northern R. R., we would say, if you desire fresh fish, or any other business transacted at Collingwood, leave your order with one of the firm, on the cars, or any of the Station Masters, and we are satisfied it will punctually be fulfilled.

It is with pleasure we announce that the Newmarket Brass Band is now in efficient order, and prepared to attend societies, private parties, &c., on short notice. It is true they have been compelled to make a large outlay; but relying upon the generosity and liberality of the people of Newmarket, they purpose making an appeal to the public for assistance, either by giving a concert, holding a tea-party, or the circulation of a subscription paper. The intubations of Newmarket have so long felt the want of necessity of a Band in the place, we feel fully persuaded that in the adoption of either of the plans proposed, the people will yield a hearty response.

Oak Ridge Division S. of T. Soiree.

The annual festival of the above Division was held in Mr. Ferguson's grove at Tiltline's Corners, 3rd Con. of King, on Saturday last, the 27th ult. The day was beautifully fine, and, to all appearance, everything passed off agreeably. The refreshments were first-rate; and the committee of management spared no pains to make the party pass off pleasantly. The Newmarket Brass Band were in attendance and contributed to the amusement and hilarity of the occasion.

On the removal of the tables, Mr. BENJAMIN PEARSON, of Aurora, was called to the chair, who said, he was happy to meet the friends of Oak Ridge Division on this occasion, and thanked them for the honor conferred in electing him as their Chairman. He did not intend to make many remarks, as he had a number of speakers on his right and left, who would attempt to interest them; and as they had but a few minutes, he had no doubt they would be enabled to spend a most agreeable afternoon together. He was glad to see so large an attendance here this day—as it indicated that the cause of temperance was progressing here. Sometimes the cause was on the mountain top; sometimes its warmest friends were desponding; but he was satisfied, that by persevering faithfully, success would ultimately crown their efforts, and the baneful curse of intemperance wiped from Canadian soil. (Hear, hear.) He would not extend his remarks, but would now introduce to the assembly Mr. J. Fleury, D. G. W. P., of the Order.

called upon to make a speech, and was therefore quite unprepared to interest them. However, he loved the temperance cause, and he had reason to love it, for he once took whiskey. And although at the time he was of the opinion that he never took too much; yet, when he now reflected upon the past, it was easy for him to discover where he took many false steps in consequence. It was some 14 years since he had tasted intoxicating liquors; and although he should live twice that number of years longer, he never intended tasting it again. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Fleury concluded his remarks by expressing the pleasure he felt at the success attending the demonstration.

Band—Love Not.

The Chairman introduced Adm. Rupert, Esq., of New Moon Division, as the next speaker.

Mr. Rupert said—He came to this meeting to listen and learn—not as speaker. In fact, he had no idea of being called upon to address them. He was glad, however, to see so many present, and was willing to do what he could to further the cause they had assembled this day to advance. Intemperance was a great evil; but the friends of prohibition had assembled today to hold out liberty and right, and to assist in redeeming the drunkard from the thrall in which he was enslaved. The liquor traffic was ruining our country and destroying the rights and liberties of the people—causing wretchedness and misery in many families where joy and contentment once had reigned, and not unfrequently cutting off suddenly the brightest ornaments of society. We sometimes read of a volcanic eruption, by which whole towns and villages are buried with the lava; but what is that compared to the destruction going on throughout the civilized world by the liquor traffic? The subject was fearful to contemplate. And all the evil arising from intemperance was directly chargeable upon the moderate drinker; and it was from that class of society that drunkards looked to fill up their ranks and swell their numbers. He considered that moderate drinkers were like the Jews of old, when they cried out, about our Saviour—“crucify him; crucify him!” They did not want to do it themselves; but by their shouting incited the rabble to perform the deed. It is true the Government grant a license to make drunkards; but in a moral point of view is the crime any the less? They talk about temperance men being men of one idea, and that the passage of a prohibitory law would be infringing upon their rights—he would like to ask if it was not infringing upon their rights, where none were allowed to sell but to those to whom they granted a license? If the trade was an honorable one, why make restrictions? Why not throw the traffic open to the world? Take a village of 1000, and in which but one license is granted—were not the Government infringing upon the rights of the other 999, by not allowing them to sell also? Right had nothing to do with the matter at all, and the argument was altogether a subterfuge. We were not restricted in other branches of trade; and he could not see why the people should be restricted in this. He was glad to see so many present here to-day; it showed they took a lively interest in the cause. For his own part he was not discouraged, and believed they would ultimately triumph. (Hear, hear.) He thought they should again renew their petitions to the Legislature on this subject. By steady perseverance they would yet win the day. (Cheers.) The temperance cause had done much good, and saved thousands from filling a drunkard's grave, by clothing them in their right mind. Every love of his country and every well-wisher to society, should be a temperance man. The gentleman then concluded his remarks amid loud applause.

Band—June March.

The Chairman introduced Rev. M. Hamit as the next speaker.

The Rev. Gentleman said, he had never been called upon before to occupy the position he found himself placed in to-day, as he had never previously attempted a platform speech. However, he felt it to be his duty to vindicate every thing calculated to do good, and it was upon that ground he stood before them. He had seen a great deal of drunkenness in his time; and there was no one to be found at the present day, but admitted its evils. By the use of ardent spirits man places himself below a level with the brute creation; and under this consideration man makes himself an object of pity, and his inferior condition reaches the hearts of considerate men. This led the friends of the cause of temperance to put forth their efforts and endeavor to rescue the inmate from his fallen position. Drunkenness destroyed the faculties of man—blunted his perceptive powers, and hardened his nature. Drunkenness was also a public disadvantage; for it not only injured the individual indulging in debauchery, but deprived the world of his talents, and unfrequently rendered himself a pest to society. (Hear, hear.) He believed the home of the drunkard was anything but a happy home, his property was squandered—business neglected, and the man became careless and slovenly in his habits. This was a necessary result. He thought therefore, the people should unite heartily to stay this monster vice. The Rev. gentleman continued his remarks for some time longer—urging upon moderate drinkers the claims society had upon them, and the necessity there was for an immediate change. He was repeatedly cheered during the delivery of his address.

Band—Telegraphic Quickstep.

Mr. Jas. McLennan was the next speaker, who said, after a few introductory remarks, that he considered this subject worthy of the most powerful minds, and a theme calculated to engage the brightest intellects. Those who labor in the cause of temperance, labored not for fame; but to rescue their fellow-men from the thrall of intemperance. And it was against the evil of this traffic that the friends of prohibition had declared an eternal and ceaseless warfare; and they were determined to push forward until the black flag of the enemy was banished from the land. As had been previously remarked, intemperance deadened the taste, shattered the intellect, and made candidates for the almshouse, the penitentiary and the gallows. (Hear, hear.) The speaker then went on to contradict the assertion that the Maine Law had been a failure in the United States, and gave the meeting to understand how the repeal of that law had been effected. It had not been repealed by the people; but had been declared unconstitutional by Judges who had received pocket reasons for coming to certain decisions. The

speech altogether was a good one, and was well received by the people.

Band—Marta's Quick March.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the ladies for the manner in which they had provided for this occasion; also to the speakers and the Band. The Band replied by playing an appropriate air. A vote of thanks was then tendered the Chairman for the manner in which he had discharged his duties, and the meeting broke up—the Band playing the National Anthem—all, apparently, highly delighted with the day's proceedings.

Petchville Soiree.

A Pic Nic Party for the benefit of the Sabbath School and the Aurora Sax Horn Band combined, was held in the woods, at Petchville—one mile and a quarter East of Hartman's Corners, on Wednesday last, the 1st inst. The day turned out very wet and disagreeable, thereby lessening the attendance very much. As it was, we presume about 200 partook of the refreshments provided, which were really excellent. The committee were compelled to serve the tea in Mr. Richardson's Store and shed; after which, the rain ceased, and the company adjourned to the grove to listen to the music of the band and hear the recitations and speeches. Mr. Hutchinson awarded three prizes—the 1st to Joseph Gould; 2d to Helena Dumond; and the 3rd to Ches. Peich, for the manner in which they had committed and delivered their recitations. Speeches were made by Joseph Hartman, Esq., and Mr. Joshua Willson; after which a vote of thanks was given to the ladies who had provided for the occasion, and also to the Band, and the meeting broke up; all apparently well satisfied with the afternoon's amusement.

Had it not been for the inclemency of the weather, we feel persuaded the party would have been an excellent one. The Committee of management, assisted by the Ladies of Petchville, had provided abundantly; and all things considered, the party was a good one.

Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

For the New Era.

Young Ladies' Tea-Table Society.

COMMUNICATION TO A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN.

Oh! intemperate young man, very plainly we see, that our tongues we have used, in a manner too free;

We are sorry that ever we mentioned your name, Since we could not do so without injuring your fame.

We've reviewed your whole character, such as we know; Both the good and the bad—I said good but Oh! no,

We could not review that which your conduct conceals; But without it, sufficient we found for three meals.

Our verdict we render'd with scrupulous care, In accordance with orders, maintained by our chair;

We divided it into parts, one, two, and three, Indicating, the number of times we took tea— And to show the three grades from the bad, to the worst;

Of your meagre attentions, since we knew you first, We by chance made mention of part first to a friend,

Nor thought for a moment that the same she would vent.

We intended to publish our verdict complete; But our imprudent friend, made us suffer defeat. To publish it now since 'respectable young man,'

Has convers'd with the public—adopting our plan, Would be to condescension very great, quite too great;

For 'would be imitating more add-to-pate. He says he has travelled, he has seen other lands, To the best of society, highly he stands;

He will freely produce, if we call for the test, Respectable reference, good enough for the best. Now we're sorry that we are too dull to perceive,

The great merits 'young man' would have us to believe,

His possessions—which ought to command our esteem, Our friendship, affection and Love, in the extreme.

Delicacy prevents us from speaking our mind, Or we'd advise 'young man' to try to be re-sig-n'd.

If Lullies here are not quite suited to his taste, We think he'd better leave, and take his leave in haste.

Yours &c.,

PENELOPE.

June 16th, 1857.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Indian.

Quebec, June 27th.

The Indian arrived to-day, having sailed from Liverpool on the 17th.

The Cunard steamer "Niagara" arrived on Sunday afternoon at half-past one. The "City of Baltimore" sailed for New York at the same time as the "Indian." The news that the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company had concluded arrangements with the Canadian Government for a weekly line of steamers, had been received in Liverpool with very great satisfaction.

Several large and influential meetings have been held this week to consider the necessity of procuring a more abundant supply of cotton. India is spoken of as the only place where an immediate supply can be obtained.

The cultivation of cotton by importing coolies into the West Indies is also regarded as the second means. An association has been formed in Manchester, and branch associations in Liverpool and other towns, to promote increased cotton cultivation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Princess Royal Annuity Bill passed the House of Lords on Monday the 15th. The Oath Bill, by which the Jews will be admitted not only to Parliament but rendered eligible for the highest offices in the State, was forwarded to the House of Commons on the 15th, some of the clauses having passed by large majorities.

The Baptism of the Infant Princess took place on the 15th, in the Chapel, in Buckingham Palace.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE CONCILIATORY CONDUCT OF

the King the public mind is becoming more tranquil.

FRANCE.

The split in the Liberal party continues. The Paris Exhibition of modern articles opened yesterday. There were about 500 pictures. The wholesale trade of Paris is not so flourishing as in former years. The state of trade generally will, however, depend in a great measure on the course of the Bank of France with respect to rate of discount. The fine appearance of crops gives rise to a good deal of speculation. The rain of the last eight days has been very beneficial. Wheat was very little called for in the last Paris Market, and reserve of flour is large. Account from the Silk producing districts are contradictory, but the crop generally is expected to exceed that of last year. The vines are everywhere in most admirable condition. One of the Vienna papers has received telegraphic intelligence from Paris, that the Marquis of Villa Marina and Baron von Zechau, had been official notice to the French Court, of the approaching marriage of King Victor Emmanuel, with the Princess Solonia of Saxony. It is also stated that the King of Portugal is about to marry.

ITALY.

It is stated that arrangements are either completed or in contemplation for a Conference of the Italian Potentates, including the Pope, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Naples, and the minor Princes. The object of this meeting is said to be to concert measures to relax the reins of government, in the Peninsula—to improve the administration of the law, and generally to ameliorate the political condition of the people, with the hope of giving the Government themselves a larger and more secure basis. It is further stated that the Pope will preside at the Conference.

DENMARK.

In consequence of the resolution come to at the meeting of the Grand Council, which the King presided, to reject the last German proposition, a vote which was said to be coughed in very firm language, has been sent from Copenhagen to Berlin and Vienna.

SWITZERLAND.

The Municipal Council of Chaux de Fonds has resolved unanimously to offer the right of citizenship to Dr. Korn in acknowledgment of the services rendered by him to the Canton of Neuchâtel.

TURKEY.

A letter of a compromising nature, written by the Pasha, to the Austrian Consul, at Rustach, had been seized.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The Corn Markets are generally in quiet quarters, dear since the Persian fleet. quotations are as follows:

Canada Wheat mixed and White, 9s 6d a 10s 3d; Red, 8s 11d a 9s 7d; Flour, No. 1 Super, 3s 6d a 3s 6d; Flour, 3s 4d a 3s 4d; Extra, 3s 4d a 3s 4d; S. Flour, 2s 3d a 3s 4d; Western Canadian Flour, Superior, 3s 2d a 3s 6d; Canadian Flour, 3s 2d a 3s 6d; Indian Corn, mixed 3s 6d; Yellow, 3s 4d; White, 3s 4d a 4s; Potatoes, 4s a 4s; Peas, 4s; The Cotton market continues quiet. There has been only a moderate demand, and prices are steady at Friday's rates.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—An active demand for Money, has been prevailing both out of door and on the Stock Exchange, and rates have manifested a tendency to increase.

(From the Liverpool Courier of 17th.)

American and Canadian white, 9s 4d a 10s; Red and mixed, 8s 6d a 9s 6d; Flour—Ohio, 3s 4d a 3s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 3s 2d a 3s 6d; Canadian, 3s 2d a 3s 4d; S. Flour, 3s 4d a 3s 6d.

Frightful Catastrophe!

STEAMER BURNED ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST!

The Globe of Monday says—An intensely painful excitement was created among all classes of our citizens on Saturday morning, by the receipt of the following brief announcement of the most terrible accident that ever happened on Canadian waters:—

QUEBEC, Saturday June 27.

"The steamer 'Montreal' was burned at Cap Rouge (a short distance up the River) last night. About two hundred of the passengers were drowned, chiefly Scotch emigrants."

Mr. Phillips, of Three Rivers, is among the dead.

The steamer "Napoleon" must have saved some two hundred.

"No particulars yet reported."

Throughout the day the telegraph and newspaper offices were besieged by crowds anxious to obtain further particulars of the heart-rending calamity, but until late in the afternoon nothing further was received. To-day, we cannot comment on the sad affair, but simply present the facts, as they were telegraphed on Saturday evening:—

(Per Montreal Telegraph Line.)

MONTREAL, June 27th.

We are indebted to the press of the "Napoleon" for the following authentic statements:—

Yesterday afternoon about half past 4 o'clock the steamer "Montreal," Rudolf, master, took fire about half a mile above Cap Rouge. The fire burst out above the boiler deck. The Captain immediately got out the hose and set all hands to work who did all they could to extinguish it; after working a few minutes it was found impossible to stop the flames which gained so fast and spread so rapidly, that they could not get them under or save the boat.

The mate then got out the jolly boat into which he placed four ladies, cabin passengers, their maid and the cabin girl. It was his intention to get the women first out, and he had given orders to that effect, but when the mate emigrants saw that, they made a rush down the side and into the jolly boat, which was instantly swamped. The mate strove to cut the hawser so as to save those in the boat, but the rush was so great it was impossible.

The "Napoleon" was seen at a considerable distance and kept aloof from the burning boat. She sent out, however, a large launch belonging to some raftsmen she had on board. Before it reached the "Montreal," the boat was in flames all over, and they were only able to pick up those in the water or hanging to the wreck. 14 of the crew were drowned. The Captain was the last man to leave the wreck. Mr. Willson, Jr., son of the owner escaped with difficulty by swimming ashore. Andrew Hayes who was saved was in the water for above an hour, he had stripped himself of his drawers and had to borrow clothes from the officers of the "Napoleon." He rendered assistance to several unfortunate in the water, and we understand, saved several lives.

The boat was burnt to the water's edge, and upwards of 200 persons must have perished on board or have been drowned. The number saved is from 175 to 200 passengers, but their baggage and effects are lost and some of the poor creatures brought up by the steamer "Napoleon" were almost in a state of nudity.

The passengers were principally emigrants, Scotch and Norwegians. The former are the larger proportion and most of the saved have to lament the loss of their nearest and dearest relations. Many of them are women and children, amongst the latter is a beautiful infant of about a year old who was picked out of the water, but whom nobody claims. Several of those saved are slightly wounded, but none of them dangerously.

The steamer on the fire breaking out was instantly headed towards the shore, but the water is shallow and she ran on a rock within about 200 yards of the shore.

We are sorry to record, that the people showed great humanity in not attempting to rescue the sufferers, but displayed great activity in attending their effects. The passengers were treated with the utmost kindness and supplied with food, and every comfort possible on board the "Napoleon."

On the arrival of the "Napoleon" here, hundreds of our citizens were congregated on the wharf, and shortly after she was moored, the acting Mayor and several members of the Corporation went on board, also several of the officers of the different National Societies, who all appeared solicitous to render assistance and take care of the sufferers. The Mayor who sustained injury to be taken to the hospital, and the National Society will take care of the orphans. There are sixteen dead bodies on board the steamer, of whom doubtless an inquest will immediately be held. It is premature to comment on this deplorable calamity at present, but we would recommend the City Council, to take into consideration the best means of alleviating the present wants of the sufferers, and for causing proper steps to be taken for the ends of justice, to ascertain the cause of fire, and the extent of precautions made to guard against such a calamity.

Extraordinary Atmospheric Phenomena.

VIOLENT TORNADO AND LOSS OF LIFE.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.)

Utica, June 14, 1857.

Last evening various excited rumors were abroad in this city, to the effect that the long threatened comet had "struck" in the neighborhood of this city, or if not the veritable comet itself, a fish from the same pool or a member of the same family—a juvenile member. It was not supposed by your correspondent, at the time, that anything serious or important was at the bottom of these wild and flying reports, but I nevertheless endeavored to trace them to their sources; and the result was, a well-authenticated statement that a phenomenon of a very singular character had been visible in the heaven or, rather in the atmosphere between the heaven and the earth, seemingly suspended from above; that this body was a tunnel-shaped, black, moving body, of nebulous character, that it had taken its rise, or made its first appearance, at a point over the northern outskirts of the city. Thence it moved easterly, accompanied by a buzzing rumbling noise, and gradually elongating its figure as it went, approaching the earth nearer and nearer, until finally having taken the northerly sweep, it struck the ground near the dwelling of a Mr. Nathan Deard, tearing down a fence or two, and passing on, gradually settling lower and lower.

At last having reached a point some five miles in a north easterly direction from this city, near the dwelling of Mr. Nathan Badger in Schuyler, it made descent upon his barn, ripped it up, and scattered it to the winds. Then passing on tearing up trees, fences and outbuildings in its terrible course, it finally struck the dwelling of Mr. John Warren, and in a twinkling the entire building was one utter wreck, literally "summed all to pieces," and destroyed.

The dwelling was not blown over—such an idea is not a true one of the utter and total crash. The building was lifted from its stone foundation, carried a distance of some fifteen feet through the air, and dashed in splinters upon the ground leaving a clean path of grass between the place where it had stood and the pile of rubbish.

In the house were a family of six—parents and children. Mr. Warren, seeing the terrible object rushing down upon him, tearing up trees and fences on its onward course, and bawling like a thousand hornets' nests combined, called upon his wife and children instantly to accompany him to the cellar, and sitting the action to the word, seized two of the children and leaped down the stairway. The wife essayed to follow, but her footsteps were tardy; she was a moment—an instant too late; the engine of destruction tore the building up carrying herself and child, together with the little son who was behind her, with it. The husband had but time to see her a-crawl with the building that tore away from above him, and then he stood exposed to the dry, in his open cellar. He went to view the ruin of his home; it was complete. Here by the nude body of his wife, the destroying power having stripped her clothing from her person; there lay his son, covered with blood, and senseless; and, just below his dwelling lay one such mass of destruction as probably never was seen before. Broken and splintered beds, cradles, tables, pots, chairs, boxes, trunks, "crockery," tin-ware, clocks, bonns, stoves, shingles, and endless ceteras, lay crushed and crumbled in one heap before him.

And still on beyond was the monster nobility which had caused all this ruin swaying and smashing on its course of destruction. After destroying the house, it passed out into the road, rushed on a few rods, turned and swung about into the garden of the next neighbor, Mr. J. M. Hudlog. A gentleman who saw it there, describes it as resembling an elephant's trunk, swaying lazily but powerfully about, crushing all in its way and hurling boards and trees into the air like playthings. Swinging about in Mr. Hudlog's garden, it crashed over the fence, swept up to the house, a large and beautiful mansion, and swept so close by its front as to tear up one or two of the shingles on the edge of the roof; but it was merciful, and took another circuit, and swung off to the southward again, crossing the road and striking Mr. W. a barn, a large, nearly new and very substantial building, 35 x 50 feet in its base. The moment it struck, the barn was thrown into the air, riddled to pieces, and hurled in all directions, as the agent of destruction swept on. For hundreds of feet to the south, east and west of the barn, the field was literally strewn with broken boards, shingles, etc., and the contents of the barn—straw, manure, corn cobs, hay, etc. Unlike the case of the house, which was dashed in one heap of ruin on a single spot, the barn was scattered over the entire field. A cow, without apparent bruise or wound on her body, was found dead a few feet from the site of the building. Some eighty feet to the south-east, the body of a threshing machine, with cylinder of massive iron, had been lodged while other and lighter portions of the same had been carried further on.

A three-foot wide creek, some one hundred feet from the barn was so filled with rubbish as to be dammed up, and turned from its course. Near it, another remarkable evidence of the sweeping, circling, elephant-trunk like motion of the destroying body was apparent; for a large tree was torn from its roots and dashed over towards the barn, and on the further side, and inclined towards the barn, lay a platform, a piece

of the lighter portion of the building machine mentioned.

I have no theory to offer as to the cause of the phenomenon. Scientific character in this region are puzzled beyond paying in the occurrence. Many saw it, in this yet no one remembers having seen or heard of it, like before. There was no wind whatever accompanying it; it was not a whirlwind. And there are no signs of heat in the path of its destruction, as would seem to have been necessarily the case had electricity been the agent.

CROWN LAND COMMISSIONER.—An extra of the Official Gazette appoints the Hon. E. P. Tache to the office of Crown Lands Commissioner, which we presume he will hold along with his other offices, which, during the vacation of Parliament are no better than sinecures. The appointment of Mr. Tache is quite according to rule. He has been a doctor; then Adjutant General; then one of the two Finance Ministers; then President of the two Councils, where it is generally supposed that some legal knowledge is desirable; now he is to preside over the Crown Lands; and hereafter he may probably be successively Postmaster General; Commissioner of the Board of Works, and Attorney General; if the lawyers did not keep the latter place for themselves. Talk of the right man in the right place, and round men in square holes—here is a gentleman shaped to suit any hole that it may be necessary to stop. Mr. Lévesque, in spite of the wrath of the Ottawa members, and the desire of his colleagues to get rid of him, has had the good sense to hold to his berth. He knows full well that though good for nothing for the place, the place is good enough for him, and that the next man would probably be no improvement. —Montreal Herald.

There is still £250 wanting to complete the survey of Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal. Parliament granted £500; the Counties Council, £250, and the remaining £250, to make up the £1,000 necessary to complete the survey, is not unreasonably expected from the City Council. Toronto is certainly more deeply interested than any other place in ascertaining the feasibility of the project of connecting with the Georgian Bay by a ship canal. If the Council risks money by the hundred thousand pounds on the £250 required for so important a purpose as the completion of this canal survey, let the Council for once act promptly and in accordance with the interests of the city. Let it vote the money without delay. —Toronto Leader.

Lord Palmerston had brought upon himself the indignation of the London press generally, for refusing to allow reporters to attend, as usual, at certain intervals between the Premier and deputations appointed to confer with him.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, June 30th.

The Niagara arrived to-day, having sailed from Liverpool on the 20th inst.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular reports flour steady and quiet. Wheat quiet and dull, and Tuesday's advance barely maintained. Corn closed heavy and easier, without quotable change in price; red wheat, 8d 9d a 9d 6d, and white 9s 4d a 10s; Flour—sales of western corn at 30s 6d a 32s 6d. Corn—mixed 38s 9d a 39s, and white 40s a 41s.

Newmarket Advertisements

MORITZ ZELLER,
 BEGS to acquire the public of this Town and
 its neighborhood, that he has leased the above pro-
 mises for the purpose of carrying on the business
 of a
Hotel and Boarding House,
 Ant. hopes to merit and receive a share of pub-
 lic patronage.
THE BAR
 Liberally supplied with the best Wines, Spirits
 and Malt Liquors.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,
M. Z. takes this opportunity of informing
friends and the public, that he will also carry on
Tailoring and Clothing Business
In the above premises. Customers will be supplied
with Cloth, upon the lowest terms, and may be
assured that, Clothing will be got up in the best
style.
Newmarket, N.Y. 4. 1866.

Bricks! Bricks!
200,000 **B** RICKS of excellent quality, for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND,
Newmarket, Oct. 31, 1856.


Stove Warehouse
NEWMARKET,
Next door South of Mr. Millard's Warerooms

G. MORTIMORE,
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has
commenced the Stove and Tin Smith bu-
ness, and will keep constantly on hand an
assortment of
COOKING PARLOUR AND BOX

Of the newest Patterns. Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper, and Japaned Ware, which they will dispose of for Cash, or on a Short Credit, Toronto Prices.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing. Orders punctually attended to.

Newmarket, Sept. 27. 1855

FISH! FISH! FISH!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that having made arrangements with parties at Collingwood he will be prepared to supply for

Fish throughout the season, to those who may require the same.

THOMAS NIXON
Newmarket, Dec. 5, 1855.

"Equitable" Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING
General Agent, British, North American Colonies
FREDERICK R. STARR.
MONTREAL.
This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and

Wares and Merchandise in the same; and Goods in Harbour or in dock; Craft on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Goods Laden on the same; and Farming Stock of all descriptions.

With this view, an annual investigation will be made into each class of risk, and a return of one moiety of fifty per cent.—of the net excess will be made to all classes of insureds, whose Policies have been in force three years.

guaranteed by a responsible proprietor, and an ample subscribed Capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a *Mutual Insurance Society*, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profits.

March 12th, 1852.

WESTERN ASSURANCE-COMPANY,
Chartered by act of Parliament,

Capital 100,000.
Home Office Toronto,
President, I. C. GILMER,
Vice President, THOS. HAWORTH,
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE MITCHELL, W. HENDERSON,
JAMES BEATY, RICE LEWIS,
WALTER MACGILLIVRAY, T. P. ROBERTS.

M. P. HAYS,
ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor.
ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y. & Treas'r.
The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent
in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will
give personal attention to parties desirous of effect-
ing Insurance &c.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket Feb. 27. 1855.

Patent Lifting Pump

PATENT LIFTING PUMP,
Invented by Mr. John Dennis—one of the first
and allowed by competent Judges to be the most
superior kind of Pump now in use. From the ma-
ture, and simplicity of its construction, by the a-
ction of the
SPRING PISTON,
Iron valve and Jam-Nut Joints—working in an Iron

ycilider, the water, instead of being sucked up, in most kinds, is lifted from the bottom—and with great ease—thus avoiding friction and thereby rendering it almost impossible to get out of the pipe. The lever works in a cast iron frame bolted to the platform covering the well and to the pump. These pumps have been tried in wells to the depth of fifty feet to seventy feet, with admirable success—and satisfactory references can be given.

Warranty to extend for Three Years.

The subscribers are also manufacturing an excellent

WOODEN PUMP,

Adapted to Wells Forty feet deep, or less, to which they would call attention. Upwards of 400 of these Pumps have been sold in this Section of country.

During the past summer, references of a satisfac-
 tory character can be given, to any person calling
 at their Manufactory, Newmarket.
 All orders for either of the above Pumps, address-
 ed [post-paid] to the Newmarket Post-Office, will
 receive prompt attention.
J. JAMES & Co.
 Newmarket, Aug. 21, 1856.

THE NEW ERA
13
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
ERASTUS JACKSON,
At his Office, corner of Mill and Main Street
NEWMARKET.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	0	2
Each subsequent insertion, - - -	0	0 7
Six to ten lines, first insertion, - -	0	3
Each subsequent insertion - - - -	0	0 10
For each line above ten, - - - -	0	0